

NASA's Short-term Prediction Research and Transition (SPoRT)





Short-term Prediction Research and Transition (SPoRT)

SPoRT is focused on transitioning unique NASA and NOAA observations and research capabilities to the operational weather community to improve short-term weather forecasts on a regional and local scale.

Research To Operations (R2O)









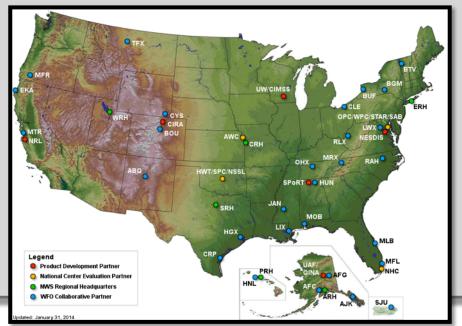


SPoRT Partnerships and End Users

Partnered with NOAA / University community / DoD (NRL)

End users

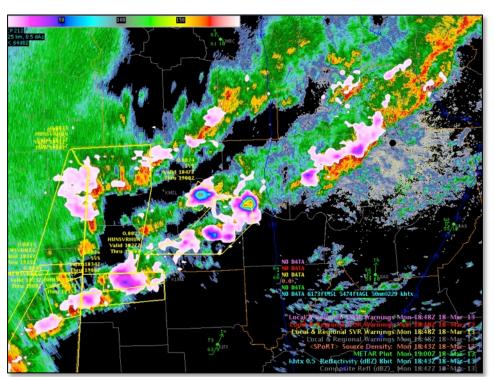
- regular interactions with >25
 - National Weather Service Forecast Offices
 - River Forecast Centers
- National Weather Service National Centers

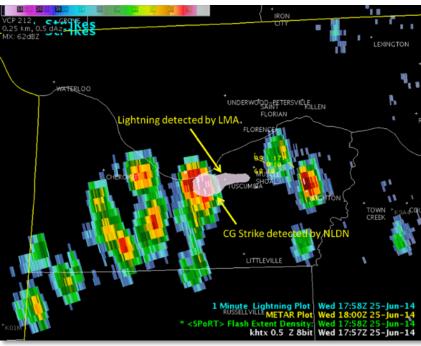






Lightning

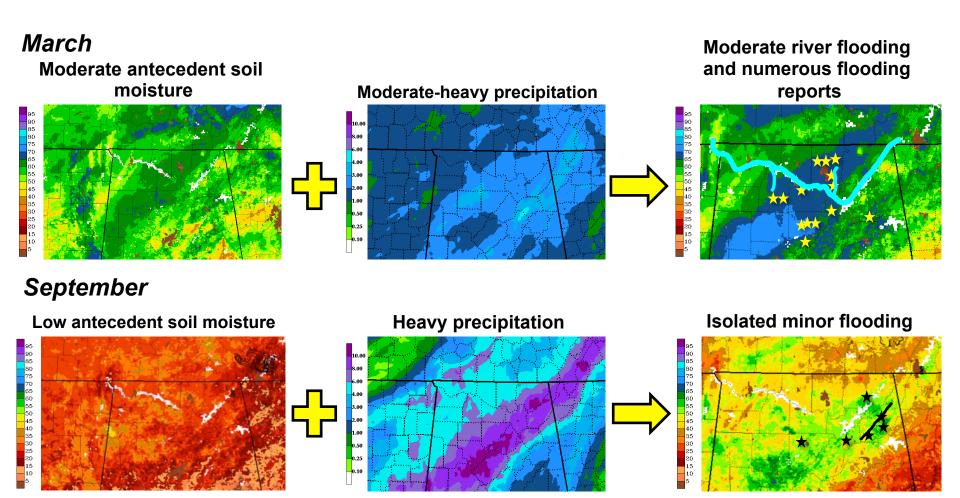








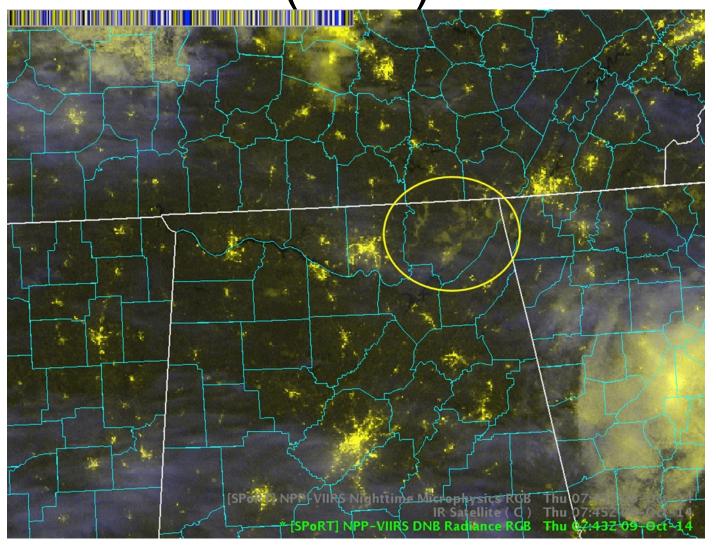
Flood Potential Using Land Surface Modeling







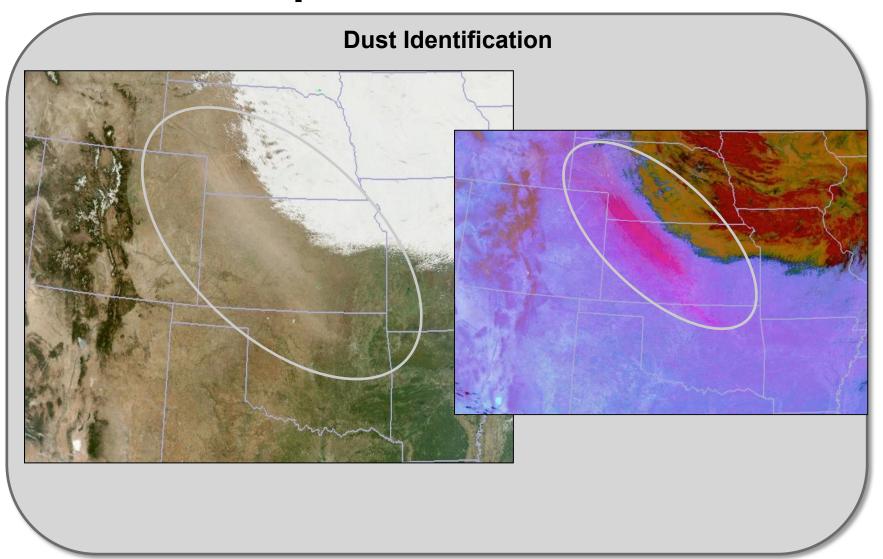
Case Study
(DNR)

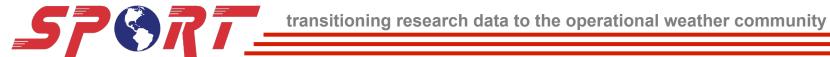






Unique SPoRT Products

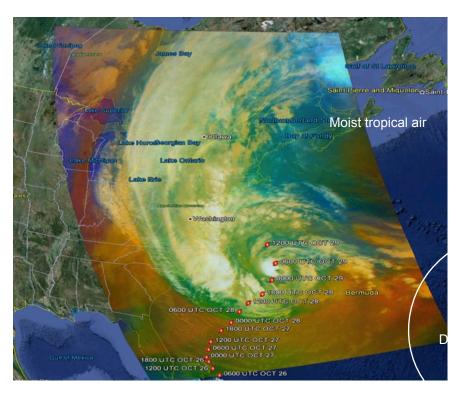




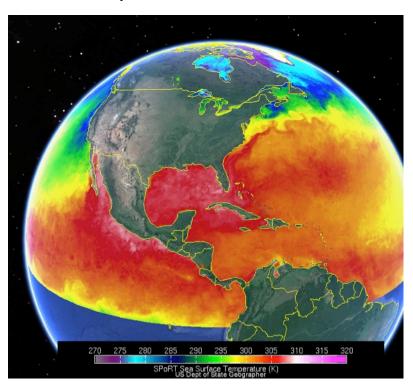


Unique SPoRT Products

MODIS Air Mass Product



Composite SST Product



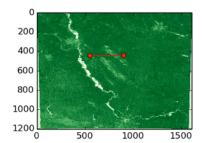


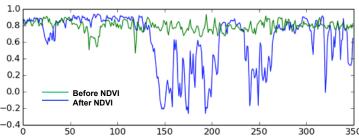


Hail Damage Swath Detection in Satellite Imagery

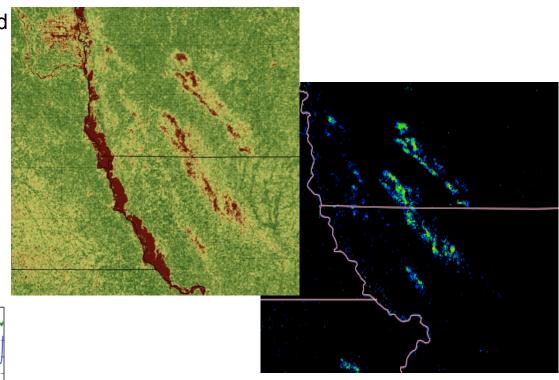
Damage surveys are rarely conducted for hail storms.

Satellite data can be used to detect the damage scars from hail just like for tornados.





Understanding the reflective characteristics of hail damage swaths from satellite remote sensing measurements may allow for the development of an automated damage detection algorithm.



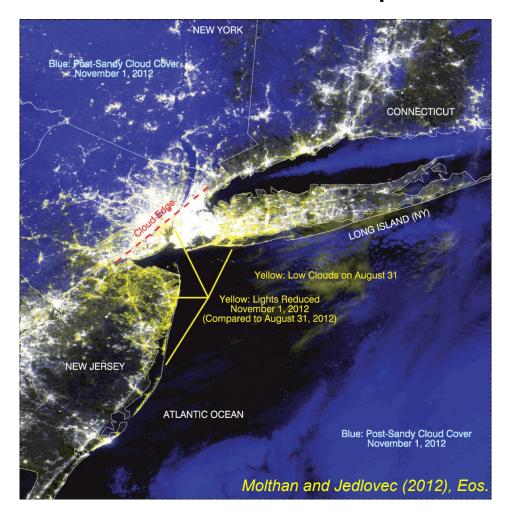
Use of thresholds in a change detection algorithm has proven useful in developing an automated technique.

- improve the accuracy of records kept on hail events
- applications to mapping tornado damage tracks, mudslides, and burn scars





Using the VIIRS DNB to Detect Outages and Recovery False Color "Blackout" Composites



Blackout composite derived from the VIIRS DNB on November 1, 2012 following Superstorm Sandy.





Questions / Comments?



